REPORTS FROM COLUMBIA.

LIGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The Ashley Bridge Company-tine Million for Leslie's Land Commission-Postponement of the Election for Associate Justice-Higher Salaries to be given the Judger-The State Constables not to Enjoy Immunity from Arrest Sc. Se.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.)

COLUMBIA, December 6. In the House, the bill to provide for the pay ment of the principal and interest of the bonds and stocks of the State in coin, which had been inade the special order, was discussed, but subsequently postponed to Wednesday.

The bill to authorize the purchase of property and rights of the "Columbia Bridge Company, and to grant ald in the construction of a free bridge over the Congaree River," was recom

'The following notices of bills were given: By Simons to provide a system of apprenticeship; by Thomas, to recharter bridges in Cypress Swamp, connecting Charleston and Colleton Countles; by Whipper, providing for the right of way over the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. Bills were passed to regulate the manner of selling lands at public sale; to amend the law

relative to the recording of mortgages and bills. a courthouse at Beaufort; to authorize a credito to sell certain evidences of indebtedness.

The House refused to concur in the Senate amendment to go into an election for Associate Justice on the 21st of December.

In the Senate the report of the committee on a bill to authorize the lease of certain land on Edisto Island, and the report of the Committee on the Judiciary on a bill to incorporate the Ashley Bridge Company, were referred to the Committee

A resolution (by Hayne) to authorize the Committee on Incorporations to employ clerks was

sons lawfully in possession of lands and tenements, and a bill (by Wimbush) to prevent officia misconduct by county officers, were both passed.

The bill to incorporate the Claffin University was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. A petition from the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy for incorporation was presented by Corbin and referred to the Committee on Incorpora-

The Judiciary Committee recommended that the salary of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Judges of the First Circuit be 25000. They also recommended that the bill to prevent the arrest of State constables do not pass.

Cain gave notice that he would introduce a bill to protect the depositors of savings and trust companies, and secure the same by the institution depositing securities with the State Treasurer, the securities to be State bonds and stocks.

reading, to make an appropriation for the per diem of the members, the salaries of the officers, and other incidental expenses.

The Judiciary Committee reported upon secabridge the rules of practice, pleadings and forms of the courts of the State, recommending that four terms of the Supreme Court be held every year-one in Charleston, one in Columbia, one in Sumter and one in Greenville. The argupeople of the State, it is therefore subject to various constructions in the Circuit Courte, and as the Supreme Court must eventually determine all questions in order to have a uniformity of practice throughout the State. it should be more accessible to the people. These questions will arise in both large and small cases, and the court should be convenient to hear all appeals at as little expense as possible. It should be the policy of the government to bring the courts near to the people, and to make justice cheap as possible. Because of the expense, many cases are not brought be fore the Supreme Court at Columbia, especially those near the seacoast and in the western sections. To get a Charleston case to Columbia would cost from \$500 to \$1000, while from Columbia and the adjoining counties, from \$100 to \$300. The litigants from Charleston can alone afford to pay the salaries of the judges.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

MORE TRICKS OF TRADE.

A Chance for Whitewashers-The Land Commission - Bulls and Legislative Halls-War Coming - The Insurance Companies' Bill at High Pressure.

> [PROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] Columbia, December 4. A LOST OPPORTUNITY.

It is generally known that there are a great many reports in circulation regarding the operations of the Land Commission, and any opportunity for quicting them and giving the Land Commission a glossing over, vulgarly called a "whitewashing," should not be lost by those interested-but it was. In the House, yesterday, Burrel James, colored, introduced concurrent resolution, reading as follows: Whereas, At the regular session of the Leg-

whereas, At the regular session of the Legislature of 1888 an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars in the bonds of the State w., i made for the purchase of the lands in the State, in order that the poor and landless might have the same placed within their reach; and whereas, it is necessary that this Legislature, in order to know what further legislature, in order to know what further legislature and know what has been accomplished by said board; be it, therefore,

tt, therebre Resolvia, by the Honse of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That the Board of Land Commissioners be requested to report, for the information of this body, first, how much land has been ph-mased; second, at what cost; third, on what collitions; fourth, how disposed of; finh, where shy lands are situated; sixth, what was the cost of the respective tracts.

The resolution was dopted without much debate, and sent into a Senate and read. Lesile, who is the chief cod of the charitable institution referred to, said a law required him to make a report annually the bonds referred to were not executed by the dvisory board until the middle of September, a not one dollar or one cent was in his hands in the

| purchase of lands until nearly the first of Octo- | delay the election to fill the vacancy on the | have been purchased. He was not prepared to report then, nor was the advisory board -in fact, the board had nothing to do with it; and If the resolution was concurred in and sent to the board, they would most probably return it with the statement that it was not their business. He would move that the resolution be laid over for two weeks, by which time he would be ready to report. On motion of Jillson, it was ordered that the Land Commissioner be instructed to report on or before the first of January. If a few of the senators had not been so anxious about letting the resolution would have been sent to the advisory board, the result of which, most probably, vould have been a whitewashing report, which would have forever set at rest the reand have accomplished that, doubtless, much to be desired end, much better than the most elaborate report from the Land Commissioner

WORK POR ALL TO DO. A resolution, offered by Jillson a few days ago, relative to the attaches of the Senate. with a view of decreasing the number, was referred to the Finance Committee, which reported yesterday that there were seventeen in all—one chief clerk, one assistant clerk, one reading clerk, one clerk to the Committee on the Judiciary, one sergeant-at-arms, two doorkeepers, three messengers, two porters and seven pages. The committee being of the opinion that this number is "necessary for the proper care of the Senate and attention of the senators," recommend that they be retained, making the recommendation from the fact of there being a larger Senate house than heretofore, and also the addition of committee rooms, which require attention. In all there are but four additional attaches to the number employed at the last session. The report

will be considered Monday. LACK OF PUBLIC SPIRIT.

The Code of Procedure which Corbin, Montgomery and Whipper, after a year's setting, atched out, is, as Corbin remarked, a "bug bear to the Senate." It makes a very large volume, and the senators are not anxious to wade through the various readings, amend ments, substitutes, &c., which are necessary before it be made a law. Corbin has drawn it up in the form of a "bill to revise, simplify and bridge the rules, practice, pleadings and forms of the courts of this State," and on Wednesday stated that it seemed to be impossible o get the members to take it up during the regular hours, and moved that night sessions e held to specially consider it, commencing Thursday night. The motion was carried manimously. Thursday night came. Leslie gave a ball. There was not a quorum in the Senate chamber at the hour appointed, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was instructed to look up the absentees and bring them into the Senate. He looked for them everywhere, excepting at the place where he could find themat Leslie's ball-consequently the few who met to attend to their duty had to adjourn without accomplishing anything. Yesterday, when the hour to adjourn for the day arrived, Johnson, colored, moved to adjourn until Monday. This brought Corbin to his teet. He said he had one or two foolish ideas in his head, and one of them was that the senators were sent to the Legislature to work, but he regretted to see a disposition on the part of some to shirk their duty, and he would give notice that unless the senators were more regular in their attendance, he would move to adopt some "looked down in the month," and the looks of all betokened that they would be more punctual hereafter, and would even attend night sessions, whereat Corbin's face were a very complacent look. The hour for the night sea sion arrived, but unfortunately for the mem bers the circus was in town, and it having more attractions than the discussion of a "code," they went to see the sawdust actors, leaving

STILE CHICUS HAS APPOVE Robinson's Circus is here. It had a grand street procession yesterday, and arrived near the Statehouse Just as the members were seating themselves and the Speaker getting ready to call them to order. Just at this point, De Large walked in and sald: "Mr. Speaker, the circus has arrove." The music of the band being distinctly heard, thus proving the truth of the assertion, the members almost in a mass arose and went to the lobby windows to get a good view of the "magnificent display."

PROSPECTS OF WAR. At the hour of writing there appears to be a slight prospect of war between the Senate and House—the casus belli being Richardson's Reports, a certain number of copies of which the Senate authorized the Governor to purchase. The House did not concur in the resolution authorizing the publication, which aroused the ire of the Senate, and, on motion, a committee of conference was appointed to meet a similar committee from the House, and ascertain the 'cause why" of such disagreement; whereupon the House, in a note, respectfully informed the honorable Senate that in answer to the message from that honorable body, requesting the appointment of a committee of conference in reference to Senate concurrent resolution to authorize the Governor to purchase certain copies of Richardson's Reports, it would respectfully request to be informed whether that honorable body insists upon the adontion of said resolution by this body, as this House does not yet officially know whethor or not there is any disagreement between he two Houses.

The reading of the above in the Senate, yesterday, occasioned a slight sengation, and numerous remarks were made, which, however, censed when, on motion of Corbin, it was resolved that a message be sent to the House informing that body that the Senate insists upon the concurrent resolution to authorize the Governor to purchase certain copies of Richardson's Law and Equity Reports, have appointed a committee of conference, and asks the appointment of a similar committee on the

part of the House of Representatives. What effect this message has had upon the House has not transpired, but important steps are on foot, and in a few days a war of words may be declared. The sonators, with Corbin and Montgomery at their head, patiently await the result. The Members knowing that they have a good Confederate soldier at their head, who first "went back" upon the United States flag for the Palmetto flag, and then upon the Palmetto for the United States flag, feel convinced that they have a leader who will stand by and stick to them, and do not fear the result; but are a little uneasy about their large baggage train of offices, fearing that Corbin, by a flank movement, will get possession o the whole of them, and thus weaken their infinence and increase his in a corresponding

ratio. DELAYED ELECTION. There is considerable manusuring among the friends of both Judge Orr and Whipper. The friends of the former are endeaverage.

Supreme Bench, caused by the resignation of lloge, and the friends of the latter to haster On yesterday a concurrent resolution, ofassembly on Monday, the 6th of December, to elect an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, was taken up in the House, and after considerable opposition from the supporters of Judge Orr, it was, on motion of Feriter, amended so as to read, "meet on Taesday, the 7th," then adopted and sent into the Senate. Havne, colored, at once moved that it be amended so as to read, "meet on Tuesday, the 21st December," which was accepted, and the resolution adopted. This delays the election for two weeks, by which time the friends of Judge Orr will probably be able to put him in nomination with some hopes of success; as it is now he would make a very poor run against Whipper.

THE NEW INSURANCE COMPANY. Wright, from the Senate Committee on Inorporations, to whom was referred a bill to incorporate the Policy-holders' Life and Tonine Assurance Company, reported yesterday, and recommended that section 3, second paragraph, be amended to read as follows: "The board of trustees shall consist of not less than thirty-six persons, a majority of whom shall be residents of the State of South Carolina, and not more than one-half of those residing in the State shall be residents of the City of Charleston, and no one shall be a trustee who is not a policy-holder in the company," and that the bill, so amended, do pass. It was ordered for consideration to-day, but owing to the press of other business it was not taken up.

INCORRECTLY NAMED. Frequently it happens that a child before it s christened has some pet name given it which clings to it through life, despite the benefits of the christening. But we hope such will not be the case with a bill which was bushed through the Senate to-day in a manner which gave the spectators an idea that several persons present were deeply interested in its bill to better protect the holders of insurance policies in this State," when it should really be called a "bill to make a demand for the bonds and stocks of the State. thereby increasing their value and giving an opportunity to the bondholders to sell out at an advantage;" and we trust that when the time comes to christen it-make it an act-the senators will see that it is properly named. To let it retain its present name will only be to nabit it with very flimsy materialso flimsy that all the movements of its body may be seen, so that none will be deceived and make those upon whom the bill was to be palmed off as something to benefit them, only desnise the creators-even though they be

enclitted by it. But to the bill and the manner it was hurded through the Senate. Yesterday Leslie asked and readily obtained leave to introduce without previous notice, a "bill to better pro tect holders of insurance policies of this State, saying that it was a "matter important to the credit of the State and to every citizen of the State." The bill received its first reading, and was ordered to be printed for consideration

It provides that no company or association which is now organized, or which may be hereafter organized, in this State to carry on the business of insurance of any kind shall proceed further with business, or to business, (as the case may be,) until they have deposited with the Comptroller-General of the State bonds or stocks of the State equal to the sum of fifty thousand dollars, par value, for each life insurance company or association, and twenty thousand dollars, par value, for each other insurance company or association, that the Comptroller-General shall hold such bonds or stocks as security for policy-holders in said company or association; but as long as any company or association; but as long as any company or observed; that after such deposit has been made it shall become his duty to furnish the association or corporation. has been made it shall become his duty to farnish the association or corporation with a certificate of such deposit, which certi-ficate, or duplicate thereof, certified by the Comptroller-General, may be used in, and be evidence for and against the corporation in all ults; that it shall not be lawful for any person or p risons, corporation or corporations, association or associations, to act within this State a agent or otherwise, in receiving or procur inds, or in any manuer to solicit any one to nsure, or in any manner to aid in transactin he business of insurance, of any kind or kinds the business of insurance, of any kind or kinds, for any company or association incorporated by or organized under the laws of this or any other State government, or any foreign government, until such company or association have deposited with the Comptroller-General of this State, for the benefit of the policy-holders of such company or association, citizens or residents of the United States, bonds or stocks of this State, even to States, bonds or stocks of this State, even to

clation, citizens or residents of the United States, bonds or stocks of this State equal to the sum of fifty thousand dollars, par value, for cash life husurance company or associa-tion, and twenty thousand dollars, par value, for each other insurance company or associa-ticables. tion; but so long as any company or associa-tion so depositing shall continue solvent, the Comptroller-General may permit such company or association to collect and receive the inter-eat on the bonds or stocks so deposited, and or association to collect and receive the intereat on the bonds or stocks so deposited, and
have appointed an attorney in this State on
whom process of law can be served; and said
attorney shall have filed with the ComptrollerGeneral a certified copy of the charter of said
company or association, and also a certified
copy of the vots or resolution of the trustees
or directors of such company or association
appointing him the attorney of such company,
which appointment shall continue until
another attorney be substituted, which shall
be done upon the death, removal or incapacity
to act, of such attorney, or may be done by
such company or association at any time; that
when the foregoing requirements, and such
other requirements as are now or may hereafter be required by haw, shall have been compiled with, the Comptroller-General shall give
a certificate to that effect, and also state the
name of the attorney, which certificate, when
filed in the county clerk's office of the county
where the agency is to be located, shall be the
anthority to commence business; that every filed in the county clerk's office of the county where the agency is to be located, shall be the authority to commence business; that every violation of this act shall subject the company or association, or agents or agents, violating, jointly and severally, to a penalty of five hundred dollars for each violation, which shall be sued for and recovered in a joint or several civil action in the name of the State of South Carolina, by the solicitor of the circuit in which the company or association, or agents, so violating, shall be situated. One-half of such penalty, when recovered, shall be paid into the county transmy of such county, and the other half to the informer of such violation; and in case of the non-payment of such penalty, the person or persons so offending shall be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, in the discretion of the court having cognizance thereof, that the Comptroller-General shall safely and separately keep the bonds or stocks of each company or association, and shall return the identical bonds or stocks received; and during the usual office hours shall keep the bonds or stocks subject to examination of the representative of any company or association having made a deposit, as required by this act, and the State shall be responsible for the return of all of said bonds or stocks by the Comptroller-General; that this act shall take effect in sixty days after its passage.

HOW LESLIE EXPOSES THE PLAN. To-day, after considerable business was dissed of and the senators were desirous of ad-arning, Leslie moved that the bill be taken up and referred to the Committee on Judi-clary; which motion was carried, and the bill so referred, i. c., Corbin took possession of it. The Senato was amused a whort while in a discussion upon some uninportant measure, which Corbin interrupted by rising and saying that the Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred the bill "to better," &c., had not the same under consideration, and recom-

mended that it do pass. On motion of Leslie, the report of the committee was tabled and the bill taken up for its second reading. The clerk proceeded to read it through before reading it by sections, as was usual, but to por motion it was decided to read it by sections at once, which was done, and each one antopted without discussion, Jillson now and then, however, expressing disgust at having the matter hurried through as it was. When it cannot be not conflicting with this act, &c., &c., be repealed, Jillson moved to strike it out on the ground that it was uscless.

Corbin said he was willing, but Leslie objected, saying that it was an attempt to defeat the bill. The bill had been carefully drawn up by the Attorney-General, and everything in it must, consequently, be correct; and if any section or clause were stricken out, it might cause trouble hereafter.

Jillson persisted in his motion, and further opposition being made by Leslie, called for the yeas and nays upon his motion. This caused Leslie to become irritated, and, with a vexel tone of voice, said: "Why not defeat the bill atone. There is not a quorum-present, and the call of the House will show it. Do not persist in your call; it will defeat the bill after it has nearly passed. This is a bill of the ulmost importance. There are now in New York three millions of State bonds held as collaterals for money borrowed at 65 per cent. If we pass this bill it will cause a demand for the State bonds and stocks, and their value"—

Jillson interrupted the speaker, by saying: "This is to benefit the bond, instead of the polley-holders, is it?" Nash, (colored.) who had been waiting for an opportunity to speak, took advantage of this hall in the speaking, to say that he understood that there was not a quorum present, and he thought it best to have a call of the House to ascertial if he had understood aright; whereupon Corbin (by whom Kimpton had been sitting from the time the bill was brought up) remarked: "Oh, no, don't have a call of the louse, we haven't been off some say there isn't a quorum, and (with a smile,) I will say there is. Now don't have a call of the House."

Jilison insisted upon his motion for a call

being made, and a vote was taken, which re-sulted in its deteat; but he called for a division, with the same result. When those who op-posed the motion for a call were requested to

posed the motion for a call were requested to stand up, Cain, colored, slowly arose, saying he didn't think he understood the motion, to which Corbin remarked, "that makes no difference, so you stand up," and he stood up. Finally, it was voted that the section should remain as it was ordered, that the bill should be engrossed for its third reading on Monday. By request of Jillson, his name was recorded as voting against the passage of the bill, as he objected to anything being "shoved through the Scanto in such high pressure style."

There are several insurance companies represented here, and it is understood that they propose to fight the bill when it goes to the House.

SPARTANBURG AND UNION RAILBOAD.

SPARTANDERG AND UNION RAILBOAD.

To-day, in the Senate, general order No. 7—
a concurrent resolution to appoint proxies to
represent State stock in the Spartandurg and
Union Railroad Company—was taken up on
motion of Hayne, who also moved that in
place of the names of E. S. J. Hayne, Geo. W.
II. Legg and Alfred Tolleson, who were appointed proxies for the Spartandurg and Union
Railroad Company last, the names of W. R.
Hoyt, W. E. Rose and Joseph Crews be substituted. The motion was unanimously adopted. THE COLUMBIA CANAL.

A bill entitled "An net to amend an act to authorize the sale of the Columbia Canal," was introduced in the Senate to-day by Swalis, received its first reading and was ordered to be printed for consideration Monday. It provides that Governor Scott, Charles W. Wilder and Robert N. Lewis be constituted a commission to sell all right, title and interest of the State in the Columbia Canal, upon condition that the pixchaseft or pursuasers shall, within ten years after the 1st of March, 1870, complete the widening and deepening of the canal to at least twice its original capacity; that it shall always be kept open and in proper order for boating purposes, (free of all charges for toll or otherwise,) as far as the same is now used; that the water shall not be allowed to become stagmant, nor be used for other than hydraulic purposes; that the widening and deepening shall be commenced on or before the said date, and the sum of \$10,000 shall be expended upon it within twelve months after said date; that in case the conditions are violated the title of the canal shall revert to the State, and that the deed heretofore conveyed by the State shall be deemed good and valid, provided the purchaser file with the Secretary of State and the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas his written assent to the conditions expressed in this act.

This bill is, of course, the work of the agent

act.
This bill is, of course, the work of the agent of Sprague. It looks like he intended to commence work on that long-neglected canal.

ANOTHER RADICAL DODGE.

Mention has been already made of a bill providing for an extension of the limits of the City of Cohunbia. This extension will take in all of the surburbs where there is a large number of negroes, thus giving them the legal right to vote in the city elections. The city now has a small Democratic majority, and it is understood that the sole object of the bill is to break down this majority by bringing into the city, by extending its limits, a sufficient number of Radical voters. If rumor be true, there will be a bill introduced this session to extend the city limits of Charleston—the Radicals hoping thereby to bring in (legally) a sufficient number, with the James' Islanders, to defeat the Democratic candidates at the coming nunicipal election.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, December 6.

Congress met to-day. In the House, Buckley and Buell, of Alabama vere admitted. Sheward and Dock, of Alabama pproacked the bar, but objection was made to heir admission. A recess was then taken to half ast 2 o'clock.

construct Georgia. The petitions of the Virginia senators were presented, and laid on the table ameron presented a petition for the recognition resented a bill restraining the Federal Courts. In the House, a resolution was introduced by Farnsworth, of Illinois, for the immediate resto ation of Virginia. After some skirmishing, the

imittee. This action is regarded as unfavorible to Virginia. The cases of Sherwood and Dox were referred the Committee on Elections. In the Senate, Stewart introduced a resolution desupon the ratification of the Piftcenth amen

cosolution was referred to the Reconstruction

ment in Georgia was postponed to Wednesda ext. This bill requires that Georgia shall ratify the Pifteenth amendment. The close of the conreaders the ratification of the amendment

corgia necessary to its adoption. The part of the message urging additional legiation for Georgia elicited applause, while that section urging the early admission of Virginia Scoretary Boutwell's views are clearly adopted lent's message, and a synopsis woul e a repetition.

Several nominations were sent to the Senate ose appointed during the recess.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The first freighted vessel which passe rough the saez Canal foundered in the Red See Two negro Aldermen were arrested in Montomery yesterday.

Nothing definite is known of the result of the l'exas elections. Partial returns indicate ection of Clark, Radical, in the Third, and Haynes, Conservative, in the Pourth District. A elected, and that the Legislature will ratify the

-The "Black Crook" is soon to be revived at

Denounced - Opposition to Boutwell's

[SPECIAL TRLEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

Financial Schemes-The Vacancy on

WASHINGTON, December 6. The Republican members generally denounce

the sections of the President's message referring cent. fifteen year loan, to fund the debt and to contract the currency at the rate of two millions ner month, meets with universal opposition from

There are indications that Judge Erskine, o Georgia, will be placed on the Supreme Bench, in stead of Attorney-General Hoar.

Southern and Western members.

IFROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

A vigorous fight is pending over the private claims, the contestants holding that a repudicion of these will give the cue to repudiation of the national achi.

It is stated on the best authority that the Judge hip of the Fifth Circuit has never been officially tendered to Judge Durant, who, therefore, has

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, December 6.

The President's message was delivered to both Houses of Congress to-day, and is as fol-

To the Senate and House of Representatives In coming before you for the first time as the Chief Magistrate of a great nation, it is with cenefits we enjoy. We are blessed with peace at iome, without entangling alliances abroad to orebode trouble, with a terriory unsurpassed in ertility, and of area equal to the abundant sur ng in every variety of useful mineral, in quantity with exuberant crops, with a variety of climate adapted to the production of every species of the earth's riches, suited to the habits, tastes and requirements of every living thing. We have a population of forty millions of free people speaking one language. We have facilities for every mortal to acquire an education our institutions closing to none the ave nues to fame, or any blessing of fortunthat may be coveted. Freedom of the pulpit, press and schools: a revenue flowing into the National Treasury beyond the requirements of the government. Happily, harmony is being rapidly restored within our own borders. Manufactures, hitherto unknown in our country, ar springing up in all sections, producing a degree of national independence unequalied by any other power. These blessings, and countless others, are entrusted to your care and mine for safekeeping, for the brief period of our tenure of to the ranks of the people who have conferred our honors, and account to them for our steward ship. I carnestly desire that neither you nor may be condemned by a free and enlightened

constituency, nor by our own consciences.

Emerging from a rebellion of gigantic magnitude, sided, as it was, by the sympathics and assistance of nations with which we were at peace, eleven States of the Union were, four years ago, left without legal State governments. A national debt had been contracted; American commerce was almost driven from the seas; the industry of labor rightfully belongs—in the keeping of the laorer. The work of restoring State governments loyal to the Union, of protecting and fostering terest on the public debt, has received ample attention from Congress. Although your with success in all particulars that might have been desired, yet, on the fully restored to their places in the Union; the eighth, Georgia, held an election at which she ratfiled her constitution, republican in form, electe Governor, members of Congress, a State Legislature, and other officers required. The Governor was installed; the Legislature met and performed all the acts then required of them by the Recor struction acts of Congress. Subsequently, hor ever, in violation of the constitution which the had just ratified, as since decided by the Supre Court of the State, they unscated the colored members of the Legislature, and admitted to seats some members who are disqualified by th ticle which they themselves had contributed to ratify. Under these circumstances I would sub-mit to you whether it would not be wise, without delay, to enact a law authorizing the Governor of to the Legislature, requiring each to take the oath prescribed by the Reconstruction acts, and none to be admitted who are ineligible under the third

clause of the Fourteenth amendment. The freedmen, under the protection which they have received, are making rapid progress in tearning, and no complaints are heard of lack of ndustry on their part, when they receive fair remuneration for their labor.

The means provided for paying the interest the public debt, with all other expenses of the government, are more than umple. Loss of our commerce is only the result of the late rebellion, which has not received aufficient attention (ro you. To this subject I call your earnest attention. I will not now suggest plans by which this object may be effected, but will, if necessary, subject of a special message, during the session of Congress.

At the March term, Congress, by a joint resolu on, authorized the Executive to order election to submit the new constitutions which cach
had previously framed, and to submit the constitutions either entire or in separate parts, to be voted upon at the discretion of the Executive Under this authority the elections were called.
In Virginia the election took place on the 6th of July. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor have been installed. The Legi lature met and did all required by this resolution and by all the reconstruction acts of Congress, and abstained reconstruction acts of Congress, and abstained from all doubtful authority. I recommend that her senators and representatives be promptly ad-mitted to their seats, and that the State be fully restored to its place in the family of States.

MISSISSIPPI AND TRYAS. to commence on the 30th November: two days is Mississippi and four days in Texas. The election have taken place, but the result is not known It is honod that the acts of the Legislatures receive your approval, and thus close the work of

Among the evils growing out of the rebellion and not yet referred to is that of an irredeemable

THE CURRENCY AND DEST.

currency. It is an evil which I hope will receive your most carnest attention. It is a duty, and one of the highest duties of a government, to secure to the citizen a medium of exchange of his ed and unvarying value. This implies a return to a specie basis, and no substitute for it can be ed at the carliest practicable moment, consistent

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL. | with a fair regard to the interests of the debtor class. Immediate resumption, if practicable, would not be desirable. It would compet the deuter class to pay beyond their contracts the premium on gold at the date of their purchase, and would bring bankruptey and rum to thou-sands. Fluctuations, however, in the paper value of the measure of all values—gold—is detrimental to the interest of trade. It makes the man o speculate as to what will be the value of the 1 carnestly recommend to you, then, such legislation as will insure a gradual return to specie payments, and put an immediate stop to dectuations in the value of the currency. The methods to secure the former of the To secure the latter I see but one way, and that is to authorize the treasury to redeem its own to withhold from circulation all currency so resources of the nation, both developed and undeveloped, ought to make our credit the best on earth. With a less burden of taxation than the citizen has endured for six years past, the entire public debt could be paid in ten years. But it is not desirable that the people should be taxed to pay it in that time. Year by year the ability to pay increases in a rapid ratio, but the burden of interest ought to be reduced as rapidly as it can be without a violation The public debt is represented in great part by bonds having from five to twenty tively. It is optional with the government to pay these bonds at any period after the expira-tion of the least time mentioned upon their face. The time has already expired when a great part may be taken up, and is rapidly approaching when all may be. It is believed that all which are now due may be replaced by bonds bearing a rate of interest not exceeding four and a half per due that they may be replaced in the same way. To accomplish this, it may be necessary to authorize the interest to be paid at either three or four of the money centres of Europe, or by any assistant treasurer of the United States, at the option of the holder of the bonds. I suggest this subject for the consideration of Congress, and also simultaneously with this, the propriety of

redeeming our corrency, as before suggested, at its market value, at the time the law goes into The subject of the tariff and internal taxation nues of the country are greater than its requirements, and may with safety be reduced; but, as the funding of the debt in a four and a four-anda-half per cent, loan would reduce the annual be now expedient, I suggest the postponement of this question until the next meeting of Congress. It may be advisable to modify taxation and the tariff in instances where unjust or burdens a general revision of the laws regulating this subect I recommend to be postponed for the present. I also suggest the renewal of the taxation of incomes, but at a reduced rate, say three per cent., funding of the national debt, as here suggested, I feel safe in saying that takes and revenue from imports may be reduced safely from sixty to eighty millions per annum at once, and may be still further reduced from year to year as the re-

WAYS AND MEANS.
The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows the receipts of the government for the fiscal year ending 38th June to be \$370,043,747 expenditures, including interest, bountles, &c., to be \$321,490,507. The estimates for the ensuing year are more favorable to the government, and will, no doubt, show a much larger decrease of control of the capitalist, and placed where all the public debt. The receipts in the Treasury beyond the expenditures have exceeded the amount necessary to place to the credit of the sinking fund, as provided by law. To lock up the surplus in the Treasury and withhold it from cirlation would lead to such a contraction of the currency as to cripple trade and seriously affect the prosperity of the country. Under these cir-cumstances, the Secretary of the Treasury and the interest-bearing indebtedness of the country of the disposition to be made of the bonds so purchosed. The bonds now held by the Tree amount to \$75,000,000, including those belonging to the slnking fund. I recommend that the

Your attention is respectfully invited to the ecommendations of the Secretary of the Treasur; Customs and Revenue, and for the lucrease of certain classes of officials, and the substitution of increased national bank circulation to replace the outstanding three per cent, certificates, and most especially to his recommendation for the re-peal of the laws allowing a share of fines, penalties, forfeitures, &c., to officers of the governmen

The office of Commissioner of Internal Reve nue is one of the most arduous and responsible under the government. It falls little short of a Cabinet position in its importance and responsibilities. I would ask for it, therefore, such legis lation as in your judgment will place the offic ifications of the class of men required to fill it

As the United States is the freest of all nations o, too, its people sympathize with all peoples struggling for liberty and self-government. But re should abstain from enforcing our views upon unwilling nations, and from taking an interester ferent nations, or between governments and their subjects. Our course should always be in conformity with strict justice and law, internationa and local. Such has been the policy of the adninistration in dealing with these questions.

For more than a year, a valuable province of

Spain, and a near neignbor of ours, in whom all our people cannot but feel deep interest, has been

struggling for independence and freedom. The people and Government of the United States en-

ertain the same warm feelings and sympathies that they manifested throughout the previous struggles between Spain and her former cotonies, in behalf of the latter. But the contest has at no time assumed conditions which amount to wa in the sense of international law, or which would show the existence of a de facto political organization of insurgents, sufficient to justify a recog tained, however, that this nation is its own judg then to accord rights of belligerency, either to s people struggling to free themselves from The United States has no disposition to interfere with the existing relations of Spain to her colonial possessions on this continent. They believe that in due time Spain and other European powers will find their interest in terminating those relations and establishing their present de dencies are no longer regarded as subject to trans

are to become independent powers claim the right of choice and of self

control in the determination of their future

United States, in order to put a stop to blood she d in Cuba, and in the interest of a neighboring peo-ple, project 1 is good offices to bring the existing contest to a termination. The offer not being accepted by Spain on the basis which we believed could be received by Cuba, was withdrawn. It is hoped that the good offices of the United State a may yet prove advantageous for the settlemen t of this unhappy strife. Meanwhile, a number of illegal expeditions against Cuba have been broken up. It has been the endeavor of the administration to execute the neutrality law, no matter how unpleasant the task, made so by the suffering w towards us by other nation

PORRIGE RELATIONS.

On the 20th of March last, the United States schooner "Lizzie Major" was arrested on the high seas by a Spanish frigate, and two pussengers taken and carried prisoners to Cube mution reached Washington. The two passen-gers were set at liberty, and the Spanish Govern-ment assured the United States that the captain of the frigate in making the capture had neted without law, that he had been reprimanded, and that the Sannish that the Spanish authorities in Cuba could not sanction any act that could violate rights, or treat with disrespect the sovereignty of this nation. The question of the seizure of the brig "Mary Lowell," at Bahamas, by Spanish authori ties, is now a subject of correspondence between this government, Spain and Great Britain. The Captain-General of Cuba, about May last, issued a proclamation authorizing the search of vessels on the high seas. Immediately, remon Captain-General issued a new proclam atlon-limiting search to vessels of the United States, proclamation, however, was immediately with relations should be cultivated between the United States and the independent nations on this con-tinent. It may be well worth considering whether new treaties between the United States and them may not be profitably entered in to, to secure more intimate relations, friendly, commercial and otherwise.

lantic and Pacific occans through the Isthmus of Darien is one in which commerce is greatly interested. Instructions have been given to endeavor to obtain authority for a survey to determine the practicability of the undertaking.

In order to comply with the agreement of the United States as to a mixed commission at Lima for the adjustment of claims, it became necessary to send a commissioner and secretary to Lima. about peace between Spain and the South America republics, having been accepted by Spain, Peru and Chill, a Congress has been invited to be held in Washington during the present winter. A sive right of transit over the territory of Nicara gua to which Costa Rica has given its assent of citizens of the United States. The Department

THE SPANISH GUNBOARS. The Minister of Peru having made representations that there was a state of war between Peru and near New York, thirty gunboats, which might he used by Spain to relieve the naval force at Cuba, and to operate against Peru, orders were given to prevent their departure. No further steps having been taken by the representative of the Peruvian Government to prevent the departure of these vessels, and I, not feeling authorized

to detain the property of a nation with which we are at peace on mere executive order, the matter was referred to the courts. The conduct of the war between the allies and the Republic of Paraguay has made intercourse

with that country difficult, and it has been deem-ed advisable to withdraw our representative from

Towards the close of the last administration, a

convention was signed at London for the settle-ment of outstanding claims between Great Britain and the United States, which falled to receive and circumstances attending the negotiation of that treaty were unfavorable to its acceptance by the people of the United States, and its provisions were wholly inadequate for a settlement of the myself heartily concurred in the propriety of grave wrongs sustained by this government, and the injuries resulting to the United States by res son of the course adopted by Great Britain during the war—in increased rates of insurance; in the diminution of exports and imports, and other obstructions to domestic industry and production; in its effect upon the foreign commerce of the country; in the decrease and transfer to Great Britain of our commercial marine; in the protongation of the war and the increased cost. oth in treasure and in lives, of its suppression could not be adjusted and satisfied as ordinary ommercial claims which continually arise b tion treated them simply as such ordinary claims. from which they differ more widely in the gravity of their character than in the magnitude of their amount, great even as is that difference. Not a word was found in the treaty, and not un inference could be drawn from it, to remove the sense of the unfriendliness of the course of Great Britain in our struggle for existence, which had so deeply and universally impressed liself upon the people of this country. Believing that a convention thus misconceived in its scope and inadequate in its provisions, would not have produced the hearts which alone is consistent with the relations which United States and Great Britain, I regarded the action of the Senate in rejecting the treaty to as a necessary step in the direction of a perfect and cordial friendship between the two countries. A sensitive people, conscious of their power, are nore at case under a great wrong wholly which satisfies neither their ideas of justice nor heir grave sense of the grievance they have sus ained. The rejection of the treaty was followed by a state of public feeling on both sides, which I at renewed negotiations. I accordingly instructed he minister of the United States to Great Britain. and found that my views in this regard were shared by her Majesty's ministers. I hope the time may soon arrive when the two governments can approach the solution of this momentous question

> ion which the United States has with any foreign cal trade between the United States and the British provinces on this continent was not favorably

with an appreciation of what is due to the rights

tion not only to remove the causes of complaint in the past, but to lay the foundation of a broad

principle of public law, which will prevent future

and friendship. This is now the only grave ques

dignity and honor of each, and with a determina

onsidered.
In conformity with this recommendation of Congress, a proposition to abolish mixed conrts for the suppression of the slave trade is under

negotiation. THE FRENCH CABLE. It having come to my knowledge that a corpo-porate company, organized under British laws,

proposed to land upon the shores of the United states and to operate there a submarine cable, under a concession from the Emperor of the French of an exclusive right for twenty years of telegraphic communication between the shores of France and the United States, with the very sages conveyed thereby to the scruting of the it caused the French and British Legations

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